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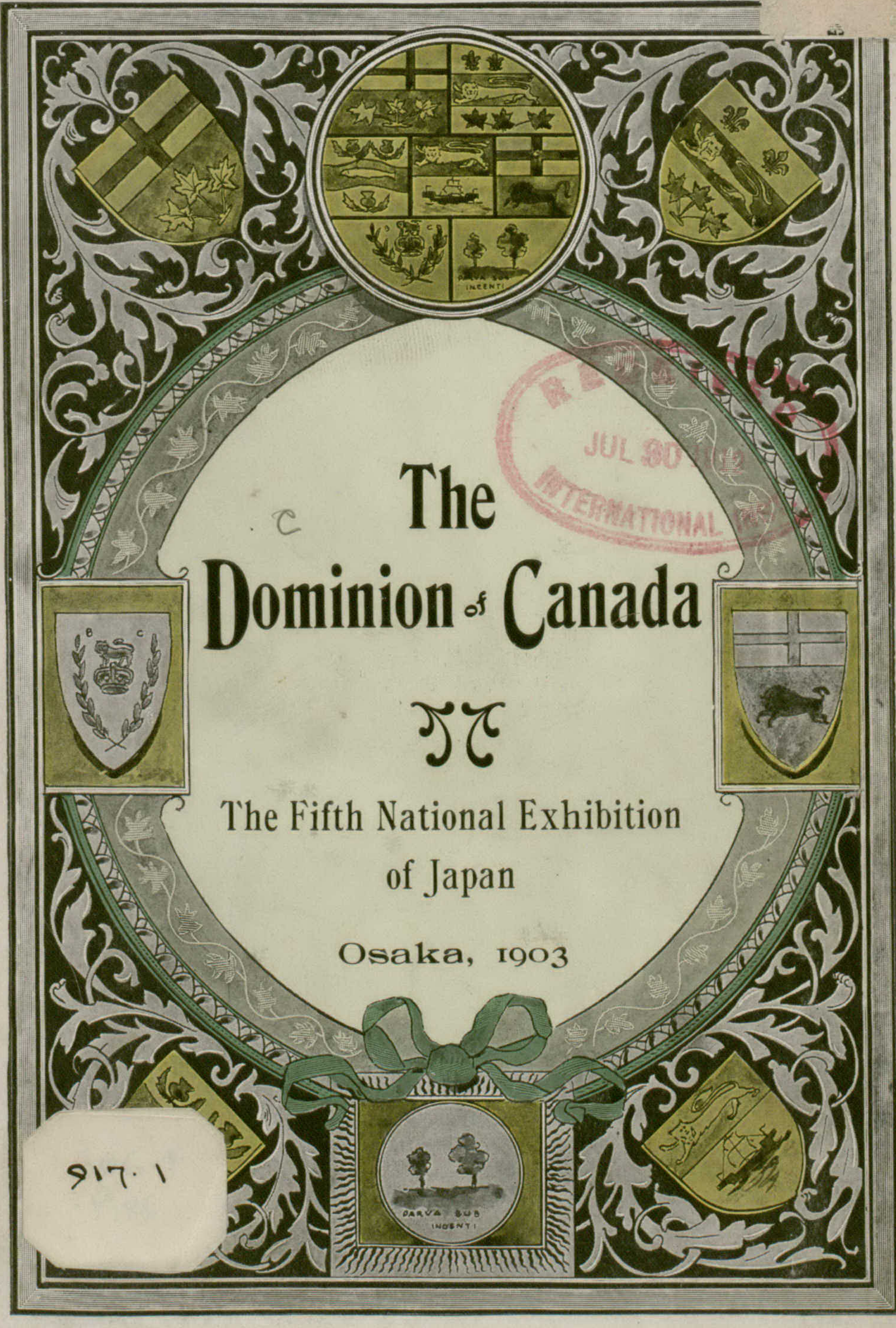

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The Dominion of Canada

The Fifth National Exhibition of Japan

Osaka, 1903

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The
Dominion of Canada

The Fifth
National Exhibition
of Japan

Osaka, 1903

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE
HON. SYDNEY A. FISHER, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
OTTAWA, CANADA

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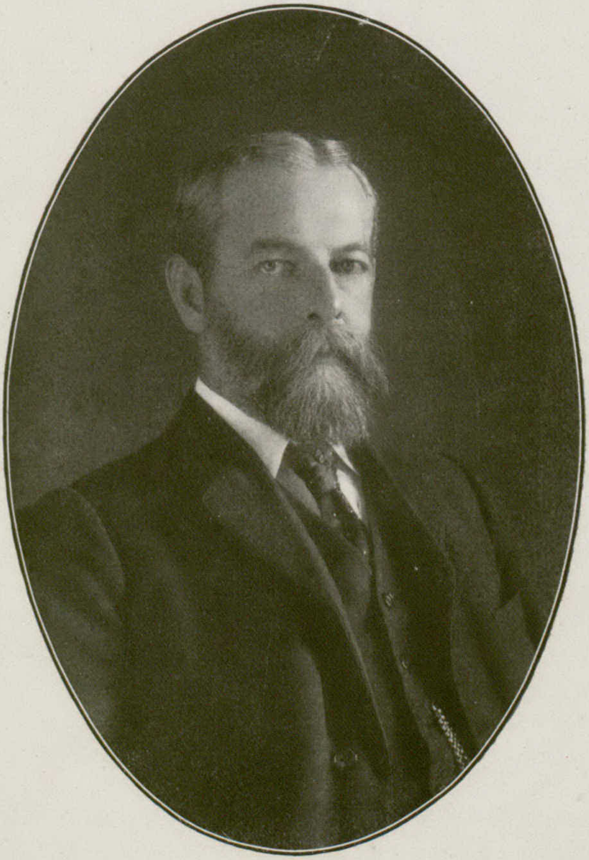


HON. SYDNEY A. FISHER, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

CANADA is the senior and leading colony of the British Empire. It is further advanced in every way than any of the other colonies, and has in many respects improved on the mother country herself. She enjoys almost a complete self-government, and within her borders the greatest respect for law and order prevails. Her people generally are highly educated and well advanced in every way. The Dominion federation governs everything pertaining to the colony as a whole, and controls all matters of international import. The different provinces have their own governments controlling matters which fall within the lesser jurisdiction. In this way the people of Canada enjoy the fullest freedom and a thoroughly constitutional government.

How Canada is Governed.

The executive government and authority is vested in the King of Great Britain and Ireland, who governs through the person of a Governor-General, appointed by him but paid by Canada.

By the adoption of this plan, the Canadian Constitution has become the very image and reflection of parliamentary government in England. The Governor, like the Sovereign whom he represents, holds himself aloof from and superior to political parties, and governs through constitutional advisers, who have acquired ascendancy in the Commons.

A Council, known as the King's Privy Council for Canada, taken only from members of the Dominion Parliament, forms a ministry which must possess the confidence of the majority in the House of Commons. The power of dismissing the ministry lies with the Governor-General.

There is one Parliament for Canada, consisting of the King, an Upper House styled the Senate, and a Lower House styled the House of Commons.

The business of the country is transacted by the members of the Cabinet, each of whom, as a rule, presides over a department. These departments are as follows:—

The Governor-General's office.
The Privy Council office.
The Department of Justice.
The Department of Railways and Canals.
The Department of Public Works.
The Department of the Interior.
The Department of the Secretary of State.
The Department of Marine and Fisheries.
The Department of Militia and Defence.
The Department of Finance.
The Department of Customs.
The Department of Inland Revenue.
The Department of the Postmaster-General.
The Department of Agriculture.
The Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE RESOURCES OF CANADA

Canada has now reached such a position in the world's commerce as to cause all nations to look to her for at least a portion of their supplies. Japan may easily and most naturally obtain from Canada almost everything which her people need in raw materials, foodstuffs or most manufactures.

Canada lies just across the Pacific Ocean opposite Japan. Vancouver and Victoria, Canada's western ports, are about the same latitude as Yokohama and only 4,320 miles away. A direct line of steamers of the very best class plies between the two countries fortnightly, and only takes two weeks for the voyage.

In Canada, the soil, the climate, and the intelligence and industry of the people are favorable for the production of a great variety of food products of exceptionally fine quality

METABETCHOUAN FALLS, QUEBEC

from farms, gardens, orchards and vineyards; and the extensive sea coasts, vast lakes, rivers and streams abound with the finest fish. From its geographical position, its railway systems and unsurpassed steamship service for freight across the Pacific, the export trade in food products can be greatly extended with the Oriental countries to the mutual benefit of Canada and the countries which purchase from her.

The production of foods is the main aim of farming operations; and over 45 per cent. of the population of Canada are engaged in agricultural occupations. There are vast areas of fertile soil from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and the climate or climates range from subtropical to subarctic, with a rainfall varying from 67 inches per annum in British Columbia, 17 inches in Manitoba, to from 30 to 45 inches in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The mainland practically lies between 60 degrees W. longitude and 125 degrees W. longitude. The distance across Canada from east to west is rather more than one-sixth of the distance around the earth at that latitude. It extends from a little south of 42 degrees N. latitude to the Arctic regions.

In addition to these agricultural resources Canada has also the great lumber industry, which includes the production of the finest wood materials for the construction of all classes of woodenware, furniture and buildings; mining, which includes the production of almost every mineral known to man; and manufacturing, which converts the raw materials into the useful articles of all classes of goods, whether the product of the forest, mine or farm. Most of these are carried on in every province, for the Dominion of Canada is divided into provinces, and each province produces supplies of all classes of materials for the industrial occupation, maintenance and comfort of man.

In Canada the soil and the climate, the intelligence, industry and thrift of the people, all combine to make it one of the finest and most productive countries in the world.

The provinces are: British Columbia, Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island. They extend in this order from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic. They are traversed by a line of railway over which trains travel from ocean to ocean in five days' time.

British Columbia, on the Pacific coast, with which Japan is most closely connected, is noted for its production of rich minerals of all classes, its extensive lumbering industry and the fertility of its soil for agriculture and fruit production.

Manitoba and the Northwest Territories may be spoken of together as being the two best wheat producing districts in the world.

Ontario is noted for its lucious fruits, and is sometimes called the garden of America. It is the large stock raising province, with great agricultural, mineral and lumber resources, and a great development of manufacturing industries.

Quebec is noted for lumbering, agriculture, mining and manufacturing.

New Brunswick for agriculture, lumbering, fishing and ship building.

Nova Scotia for mining, agriculture, fishing, manufacturing and ship building.

Prince Edward Island for agriculture and fishing. This province has some of the finest lobster and oyster fisheries in the world.

From the above it will be seen that Canada is well equipped to supply the world with the necessaries of life.

Japan, being one of the countries most easily reached from Canada, is in a position to secure the greatest advantage in trade with her.

Of Canadian products well adapted for Japanese consumption one of the most important is flour, made from the famous Canadian wheat grown in such enormous quantities on the plains of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and also to a considerable extent in British Columbia.

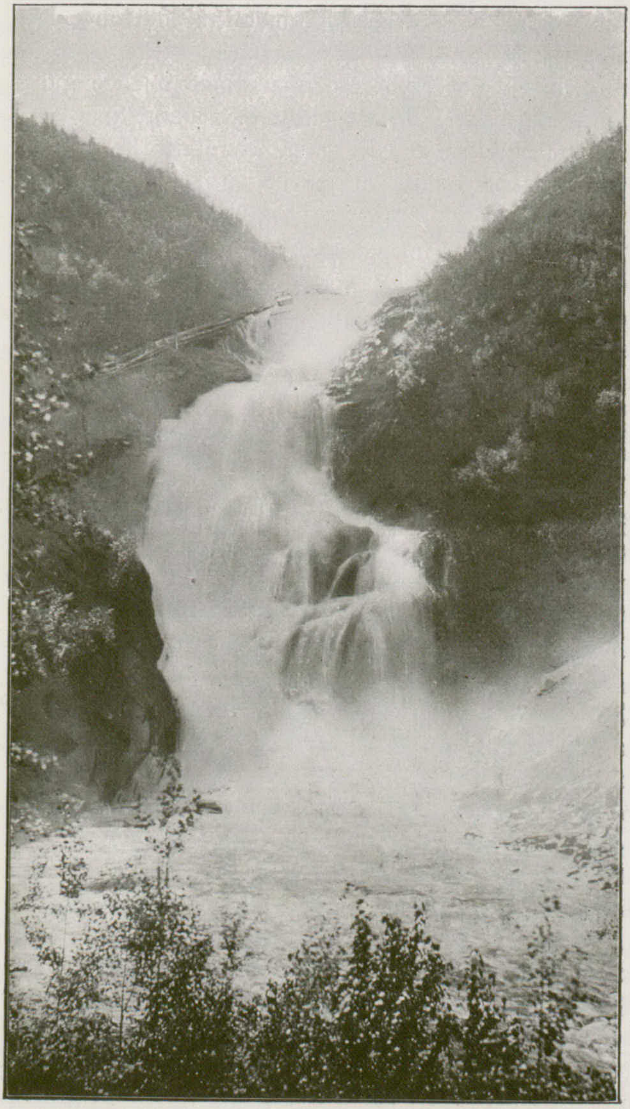
CANADA'S FLOUR PRODUCTION

Canada has always been noted as a great wheat growing country, but until recent years the wheat grown was largely produced in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces near the Atlantic and was of the softer varieties. Upon the opening up and development of the great lands of the Canadian Northwest a new area dawned however.

By the introduction of spring wheat of the hard variety, the seed being brought from the States of Minnesota, and South and North Dakota, it was found that the land in Canada not only produced more wheat to the same area of land, but also wheat of a highly superior quality to that produced, even by the same seed, in the United States soil. The result is that Canada has already attained a place second to none in the wheat and flour producing world. This fact is at once verified by the reports of the milling journals of the United States, who look with alarm at the strong competition developing in the Dominion of Canada for their export trade. Flour manufactured from Canadian wheat has been tested in Great Britain and pronounced superior to any on the market, including the United States and Hungarian strong bakers flours.

A very important and convincing argument in favor of Canadian hard wheat, and the flour produced therefrom, is that the United States millers in Minneapolis have bonded one of their best equipped mills to grind Canadian wheat into flour for export, in an endeavor to overcome the competition of Canadian wheat and flour on the British and other foreign markets. These millers themselves say that they are face to face with a most dangerous rival in Canadian wheat. In this connection the United States Millers' Journal says :—

"When the Canadian Northwest only raised a few million bushels of wheat the competition was nothing, but look at what has taken place within the last year. They not only produced 60,000,000 bushels of hard wheat but they attracted, through the fertility of their country, 26,600 of our best farming people to double the development



OUIATCHOUAN FALLS, QUEBEC

of the country and simultaneously the quantity of wheat for export.

"In three years from now this Canadian Northwest will produce more hard wheat than Minnesota and the two Dakotas combined. Taking into consideration this state of affairs would it not be better for us to commence and grind Canadian hard wheat, employ our own labor, keep our own machinery running, and, if possible, retain the hold which we have on the British market, even if it has to be done with flour manufactured from Canadian wheat."

This is from the United States Milling Journal, and certainly goes to show the enviable position in which Canada stands with respect to the quantity and quality of her hard wheat and the flour produced from it.

In dwelling on the value of Canadian hard wheat and flour it is also well that the attention of consumers should be directed to the quantity of bread produced. By actual test in London, England, it was found that 100 pounds of Canadian flour produced 151 pounds of bread of superior quality which kept fresh and palatable for days. This test has been exceeded by others in quantity, but under more favorable circumstances of improved machinery, etc.

Another test made recently in Canada showed that the Canadian strong bakers produced more bread than the United States Pacific Coast wheat, the product of which is now sold on the Japanese market. The flours used were taken from a shipment by the United States to the Orient and Canadian strong bakers usually used in the trade in Canada. By the test it was clearly shown that the amount of bread produced from Canadian flour was over twenty-two pounds greater per barrel of 196 pounds than that produced from the American. Another important feature of the test was that it showed that bread from the American flour became stale and hard in a few hours, while the Canadian bread kept moist and spongy for several days.

There is no other flour produced in any country that makes as much bread per 100 pounds, or as good bread as Canadian flour.

Canadian flour not only contains an exceptionally large percentage of albuminoids, but the different forms of gluten are present in such a condition as to give the dough great tenacity and capacity to take up water. Such a thing as adulteration of Canadian flour by Indian corn flour or other cheaper and inferior substances, is entirely unknown.

The manufacturing of flour in Canada is a very important industry.

The values of the wheat and flour exported from Canada in the years 1900, 1901 and 1902 are shown by the following :—

	1900	1901	1902
Wheat exported	$11,995,488	$13,622,930	$26,410,101
Flour "	2,791,885	4,030,746	3 969,135

The development of wheat growing is being extended each year by almost seventy-five per cent., and the quality of the land is so fertile that the limit of its productiveness is not yet known. The vast area available and the extreme fertility of the soil allows of practically no limit being placed on the supply which will be reached in the near future.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The production of bread has been dealt with ; now take a look at another class of food which generally accompanies bread, namely, butter. Canadian butter is made in creameries where milk, cream and butter are handled by skilled makers, and the greatest precautions taken to have the article of the very highest class. Butter is, of course, made from the cream or richer particles of the milk. Two methods are used for separating this cream from the milk. One is known as the natural, or setting method, by which the milk is left at rest until the butter fat rises to the surface. The other is known as the mechanical method by which the cream and the skim-milk are separated through the application of mechanical force. The machine which is used for that purpose is called a cream separator. In the process of manufacturing butter, the cream is ripened, then churned, by means of which the particles of butter fat are gathered into a mass. When that has been properly pressed, salted and packed, it is the butter of commerce. For the preservation of this butter when manufactured, the creameries of Canada are provided with special cold storage rooms into which the butter is placed the same day on which it is made. From these it is carried in refrigerator railway cars and in cold storage chambers on steamships to its ultimate destination. For the export trade it is packed in square boxes made of odorless wood. These are lined with parchment paper and contain each 56 pounds net of butter. The growth of the export trade of butter during the past few years is shown by the following figures :

BUTTER EXPORTED

Year	Value	Year	Value
1895	$ 697,476	1899	$3,700,873
1896	1,052,089	1900	5,122,156
1897	2,089,173	1901	3,295,663
1898	2,046,686	1902	5,660,541

CHEESE

Next to butter comes cheese, which is also a rich, palatable food. It is generally eaten with pastry and after dinner dishes. Compared with meat it is so nutritious that one pound of it will furnish as much nourishing material as 2¼ pounds of the best meat produced, and it is easily digested. It is manufactured in factories by skilled labor. The milk, the curd and the cheese are handled in a cleanly manner, with very little contact with the hands of the operatives. The nasty and decayed flavors common to some of the soft cheeses of Europe, are quite foreign to Canadian cheese. As food to nourish the body, sustain life and supply energy for labor, there is little to be compared with the clean, sweet-smelling cheeses, of rich body, such as are shipped from Canada.

Canadian cheese has a composition which usually shows 34 per cent. of water, 33 per cent. of fat and 27 per cent. of casein.

KANANASKIS FALLS, ALBERTA

The following table shows the growth of the export trade in cheese from Canada :—

CHEESE EXPORTED

1880	$3,893,366	1900	$19,856,324
1890	9,372,212	1901	20,696,951
1899	16,776,765	1902	19,686,291

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Next to the dairy products there comes the food obtained from animals—meat. No country is superior to Canada as a home for cattle, swine, poultry and sheep. The bracing weather of Canadian winters is followed by the warmth and humidity of genial summers, under which crops grow in almost tropical luxuriance. At the same time the cool evenings and nights give the plants a robustness of quality which is not to be found in tropical regions, and also make life for the various domestic animals wholesome and comfortable.

Sheep and lambs thrive excellently on the hill pastures throughout Canada, and in consequence the mutton and lamb are of the finest flavor. This class of meat is very wholesome and strength producing, with the result that it is largely sought after by all countries outside of Canada. Besides supplying her own people Canada has, since 1898, exported mutton and lamb in very large quantities.

Canadian pork, bacon and hams are world-renowned for their fine flavor and strength producing qualities. In the care of Canadian hogs the greatest pains are taken to have them fed and kept in a cleanly way. In the feeding of hogs the skim-milk and whey from the butter and cheese factories is largely utilized, and this food tends to make the meat rich and palatable. The feed is such as will produce the sweetest meat, and as a result dressed Canadian bacon is not excelled on any market. The flesh is lean and firm. The slaughtering and curing of swine products is carried on in large packing houses equipped with the most modern appliances. The business is now carried on in such a way that large supplies are shipped from Canada during each week of the entire year. In connection with the pork trade there is also carried on the packing of the finest lard suitable for household use ; also the dainty food to be procured from brawn and pigs' feet, which is put up in hermetically sealed tins and shipped to all foreign markets, where they are largely sought after.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Canada also produces all kinds of poultry, including ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens. These all thrive excellently and supply an excellent table food. Large quantities of these fowl, dressed and ready for use, are available each year for export and are in great demand in all countries where the climate and food for fowl fattening purposes are not nearly so suitable as in Canada. Another product which is secured from certain classes of fowl is eggs. Canadian eggs have during recent years been very largely exported, and are in great demand in foreign countries. For export they are suitably packed in cases and are landed at their destination perfectly fresh. They are among the most strength-producing foods.

HONEY AND MAPLE SUGAR

Another product in which Canada excells is honey. The fragrance of the blossoms of the vast clover and fruit districts gives the honey bees a large area of pasturage and the honey produced excells that of all other countries in quality ; its color is as clear as crystal and the flavor and substance unsurpassed. Canadian honey has taken a first place at all international fairs where it has been placed on exhibition, and to-day leads the world in its class as a sweet, dainty dish.

Maple sugar, another sweet for which Canada is noted, is produced in large quantities from the sap of the maple tree, which abounds only in the Canadian forests. There is also an excellent syrup made from this product. This syrup is generally used as a substitute for jam and preserved fruits, and owiug to its excellent flavor is in great demand. The manufacture is carried on under the most improved methods, and the demand for export trade is increasing very rapidly. Maple syrup is packed for shipment in sealed jars and keeps for a long period ; in fact, this syrup if properly kept can be used two years after manufacture, and will then be in as good condition as when fresh from the boiler. In confectionery, such as biscuits, sweets and candies of all descriptions, Canada's manufactures excell, and yearly there is exported for foreign use large quantities of the very finest goods. The demand on all foreign markets for this class of Canadian products is increasing every year.

COLD STORAGE SHIPPING SYSTEM.

A great feature of the shipping of Canadian food stuffs is the use of cold storage. This keeps the perishable foods in their original first-class condition until they reach their destination. All vessels leaving Canadian ports are equipped with cold storage compartments. Refrigerator cars are also arranged for with the different railway companies, so that it is almost impossible for goods to spoil or deteriorate in value from the time they are first packed for shipment until they get to the consumer. The food products from any shippers are received into these cars at the various railway stations at the usual rates, without any extra charge for the icing or cold storage service. The Government of Canada, in order to encourage this system, gave bonuses to those who provided cold storage warehouses at various points where they were necessary.

Food products are preserved in Canada by means of cold storage. Butter, cheese, eggs, meat, oysters, fish, poultry and game, fruit, vegetables, etc., are collected during the season of production and over-supply, and held in cold storage for consumption when needed. Cold storage is also used in the transportation of these commodities both on the sea and on the land.

PICKING APPLES IN NIAGARA DISTRICT, ONTARIO

Cold storage is simply a matter of reducing the temperature of a warehouse to a point where fermentive and other changes, resulting in decay, are either arrested or held in check. The required temperature varies from zero to 40 degrees Fahr., according to the class of foods to be preserved.

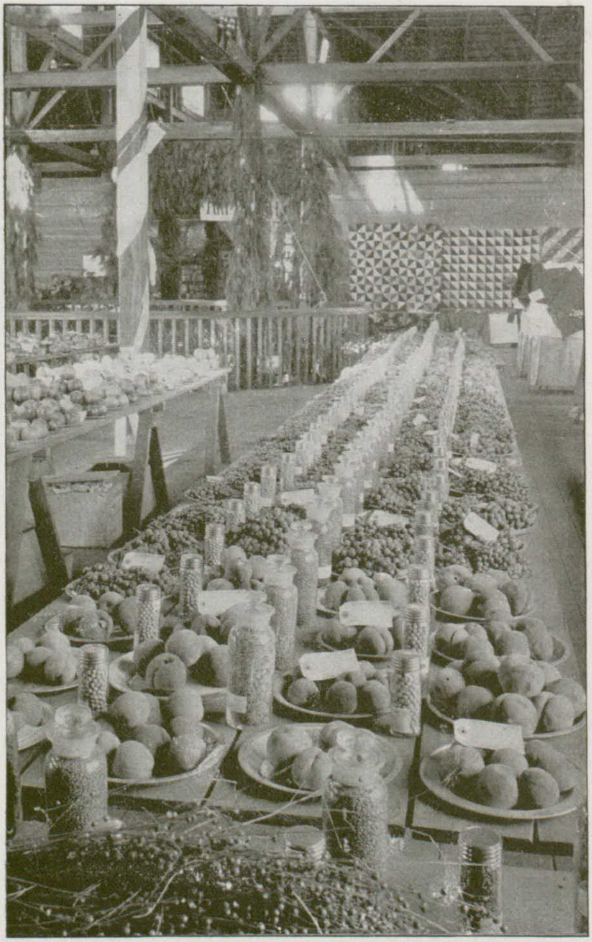
These low temperatures are secured in two ways. (1) A quantity of natural ice is stored, in suitable chambers, within the building. The melting of this ice absorbs heat, and thus lowers the temperature of the room, if the walls are sufficiently well made to prevent the outside heat from penetrating too rapidly. (2) For extreme low temperatures mechanical refrigeration is employed.

FRUIT AND ITS PRODUCTION

At the beginning of this pamphlet there were enumerated the qualities of each portion of the Dominion from the standpoint of production. The cut on the opposite page is an illustration of the immense quantities of fruit grown and packed for export throughout Canada. This fruit grows plentifully in all parts of Canada, but especially so along the shores of Lake Erie in the Province of Ontario, parts of Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia, the Pacific Province. It is here that the very best apples both for eating and cooking are produced. The apple trees are the natural fruit trees of the country, and have been productive for centuries. In these specially favored spots where apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries and in fact all fruits are grown in abundance, the fruit trade is the chief occupation of the people. The result is that to-day, on all foreign markets, Canadian fruits are sought for as preferable in flavor and lasting qualities to those of other countries. The climate in Canada is such that the fruit produced is of a firm and more juicy quality, and superior in flavor to that grown in warmer climates.

British Columbia also excels in fruit-growing, and in no part of the Dominion do the apple, pear, plum and cherry

PACKING APPLES FOR EXPORT IN NIAGARA DISTRICT, ONTARIO



FRUITS, ETC., GROWN AT AGASSIZ, BRITISH COLUMBIA grow to better advantage. Nut trees of many varieties also grow well throughout this province, but not so well as in other places.

The fruit-growing business in Canada is becoming more and more popular each year as the demand increases, and in consequence there have been established large nurseries for the propagation of fruit trees and vines. Very large numbers of young trees are thus produced each year to take the place of older ones and, consequently, the fruit grown is always fresh and rich.

SHIPPING OF FRUIT.

Great improvements have lately been effected in the form of the packages used for marketing fruit, which are now made as convenient and attractive as possible. For export, boxes are used, one foot wide and two feet long, and from four and a half to six inches deep, according to the size of the fruit, which is packed two deep, wrapped in tissue paper.

Cherries, strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, all of which are grown in abundance, are sent forward in packages of from one to five pounds each ; grapes, from five to ten pounds ; fancy apples, also plums, peaches and pears, from five pounds to twenty pounds. Experience has shown that such packages are most convenient and acceptable to the public. Cold storage service is also used for transporting tender fruits.

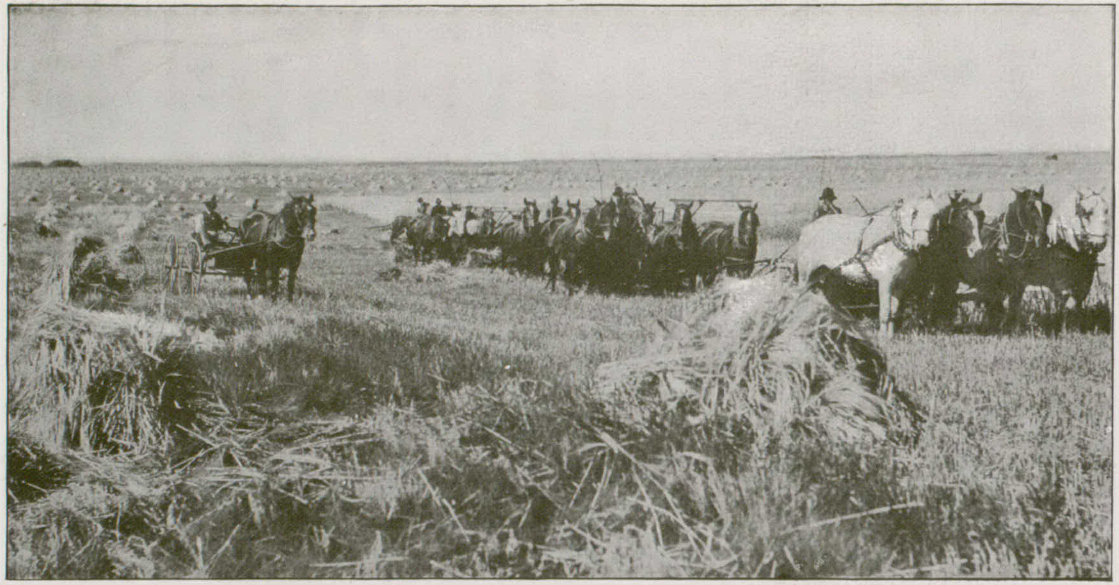
PRESERVED FRUITS.

In a country where fruits are so extensively grown, it is necessary to have some means of disposing of the surplus, of which there is always a considerable quantity, particularly of the more perishable sorts. To make the best use of such products, factories have been established for the evaporation and canning of fruits, and also for the making of jams. The business of evaporating fruits, especially apples, which consists of drying the moisture out of them

BUBACH STRAWBERRY

so that they will keep, has developed into large proportions, and establishments for this purpose are now found in most of the larger apple-growing districts. In 1901 over four million pounds of evaporated apples were exported, much of it to tropical countries, where it would be very difficult to send the fruit in a fresh condition.

Canning factories and jam factories have been established in many parts of Canada during the past twenty years, which are conducted with advantage. The principal fruits canned are apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries. Jams are also made in large quantities. There is a large demand for both these classes of goods, and they form an important item in the export trade of Canada.



HARVESTING WHEAT IN MANITOBA

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA

The Leading Industry of the Country by which Cereals and other Foodstuffs are Produced.

Agriculture in Canada overshadows all other industries in its magnitude and importance, and whatever affects the farmer favorably or adversely, reacts in like manner on other branches of industry. About 46 per cent. of the entire population make their living directly from the products of the soil. Canada is much favored with a fertile soil. The climate is varied in the different parts of the country, and this permits of the growth of a very large variety of farm products and fruits. The great system of rivers and lakes which extend across the country, besides favorably affecting the climate, affords the greatest facilities for transportation. The altitude of the country has also an important bearing on its productiveness, and the wheat producing districts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are only some 300 feet above sea level. The Dominion contains, exclusive of its water area, some 3,500,000 square miles of land, nearly all of which is productive.

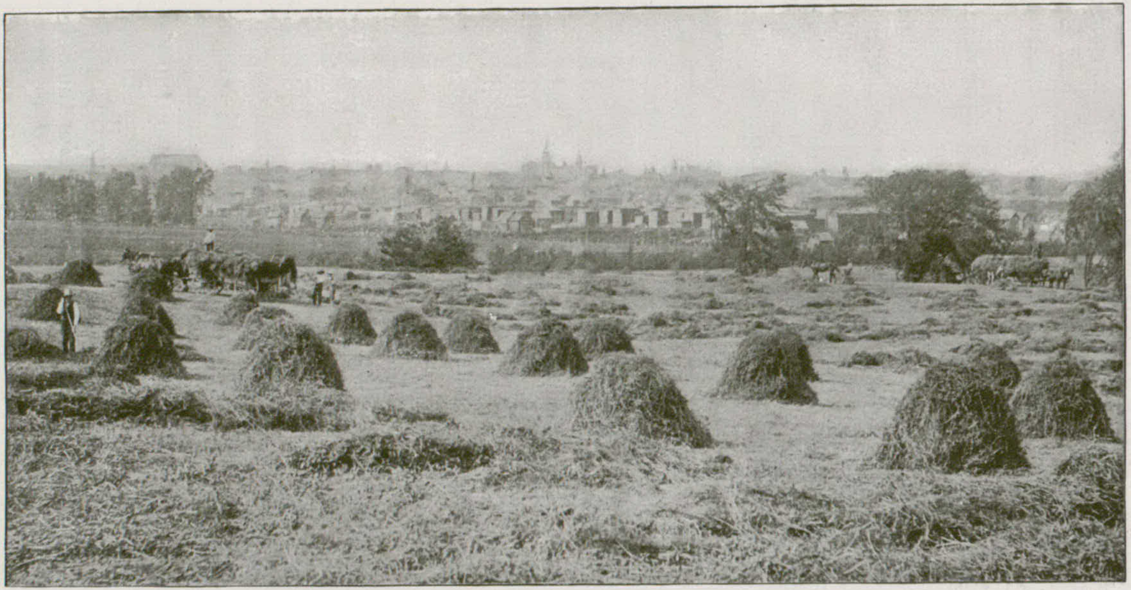
The progress made in agriculture in Canada is manifest in many directions. With the increase in the area under crop is associated a more intelligent system of farming than formerly ; greater efforts are made to maintain the fertility of the land, and to cultivate it so as to bring it into a good condition of tilth for crops. More care is taken in the selection of seed, also in choosing those varieties for sowing which experience has shown to be most productive. Formerly Canada was a large exporter of coarse grains ; now much the larger part of these crops are fed to animals on the farm ; more than nine-tenths of the entire crop of coarse grains grown in this country is now used in this way.

FARM IN CANADA

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

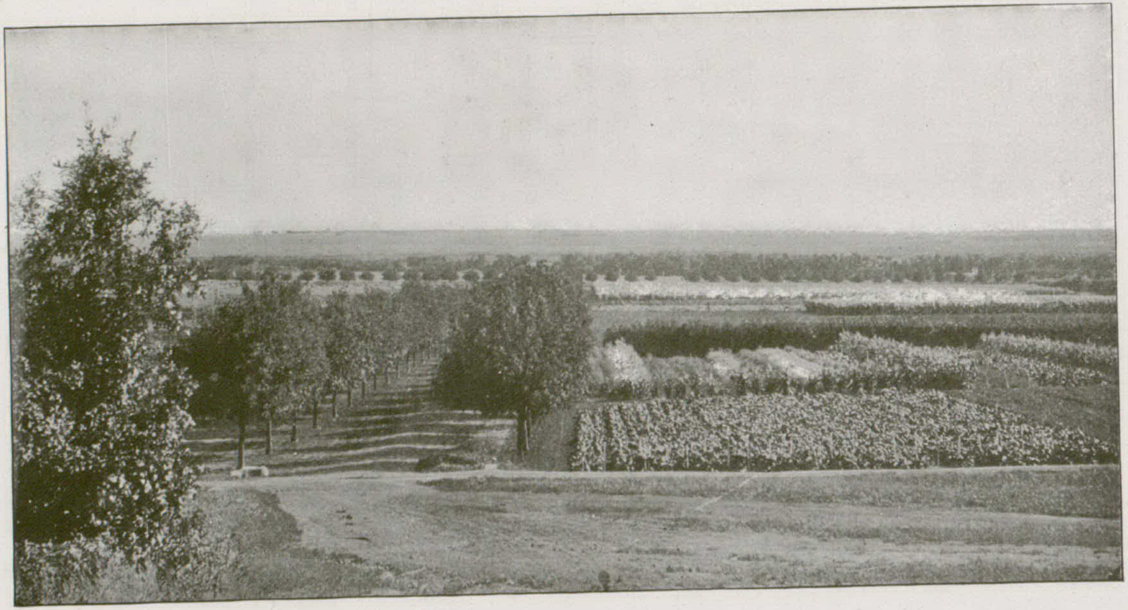
The value of the total exports of agricultural products, including all sorts of grain, seeds and fruit, was in 1902 over forty-two million dollars, of which wheat and flour formed the largest item, over twenty-two millions. Thirteen years previous, in 1889, these exports were nearly thirteen and a half millions. It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the large increase in the area of the land under cultivation, the export of coarse grains and fodder have been relatively reduced. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the large increases in the exports of animals and their products. These, in 1889, amounted in value to $23,894,707 ; in 1902 their value was $59,161,209. The increase in the exports of the dairy products has been surprising. In 1889 cheese was exported to the value of $8,915,674 ; thirteen years later, in 1902, this had increased to $19,686,291 ; and in the same time the exports of butter increased from $331,958, in 1889, to $5,660,841, in 1902. This extension of dairy work has produced a rapid development of the swine industry. Pork factories have been established in many parts of the Dominion, and much attention is now paid by farmers to the breeding of those classes of pigs best suited for the production of the highest quality of bacon. The exports of bacon and ham have risen from a value of $381,293, in 1889, to $12,758,525, in 1902. By exporting animals and their products in place of coarse grains, the elements of fertility taken from the soil by these crops are to a large extent returned in the manure of the animals, and thus the fertility of the land is kept up.

The following table shows the value and extent of increase in the value of some Canadian farm products exported within the last twelve years. Thus it will be seen that from 1890 to 1902 there has been an increase in demand from foreign countries owing to the superiority of the goods, of almost $60,000,000. The figures for the different years are as follows :—



SECOND CROP OF CLOVER, C. E. F., 1899

	1890	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Bacon, Hams and Pork.	$ 645.360	$ 5,871,988	$ 8,092,930	$10,473,211	$12,803,034	$11,829,820	$12,457,863
Butter..	340,131	2,089,173	2,046,686	3,700,873	5,122,156	3,295,663	5,660,541
Cheese	9,372,212	14,676,239	17,572,763	16,776,765	19,856,324	20,696,951	19,686,291
Cattle	6,949,417	7,159,388	8,723,292	8,522,835	9,080,776	9,064,562	10,663,819
Sheep and Lambs	1,274,347	1,002,011	1,272,077	1,540,857	1,894,012	1,625,702	1,483,526
Eggs.................	1,795,214	978,479	1,255,304	1,267,063	1.457.902	1,691,640	1,733,242
Wheat.	388,861	5.544,197	17,313,916	7,784,487	11,995,488	6,871,939	18,688.092
Flour	521,383	1,540,851	5,425,760	3,105,288	2,791,885	4.015.226	3,968,850
Oatmeal......	254,657	462,949	554.757	396,568	474.991	467.807	344.332
Oats	256,156	1,655,130	3,041,578	3,268,388	2,143.179	2,490,521	2,052,559
Pease	1,884,912	2,352,891	1,813,792	1,955,598	2,145,471	2,674,712	1,805,718
Apples	997,922	2,682,472	1,431,517	3,051,008	2,789,125	1,674,120	1,669.011
Lobsters (canned)	997,654	2,075,155	2,290,872	2,320,060	2,372,859	2,283,930	2,149.395
Salmon (canned)........	2,069,736	2,856,127	3,430,645	2,407,481	2,883,330	2,889,480	5,012,738
TOTALS.........	$27,747,962	$50.947,050	$74.265,889	$66,570,482	$77,810,532	$71.572,073	$87.375.977



FARM NEAR BARNS, LOOKING EAST

PULPWOOD AND LUMBER.

In every country where there is any degree of civilization, paper is required for many purposes. For newspapers, for literary work of all classes, for wrapping goods and merchandise, for ornamenting the walls of houses and many other uses. Such paper is chiefly to be secured from woodpulp. Good pulp and the materials from which it is manufactured, spruce and balsam wood of the best quality, are only to he found in Canada in large quantities. So large is Canada's pulp supply that every country is drawing from it. The United States, a country which lies directly next door to Canada has to secure a large portion of her present pulp supply from Canada, and in the course of a few years she will have to depend on Canada altogether, so limited is her resources. Canada's supply is so extensive that it is hardly possible to make any true estimate of it. She has thousands of square miles of this class of forest which has never been touched. At present the manufacture of wood and chemical pulp in Canada is practically in its infancy, and develops each year according to the demand. The demand from European countries is becoming so great that large pulp mills are being constructed in many parts of the country, so that within the course of a few years there will be an enormous supply for export. Paper mills are also being constructed, and those will turn out the very best qualities of paper. In fact to-day Canadian paper mills are not excelled in any country for completeness of manufacture.

Pulp is not only used for the manufacture of paper of various classes, but is used also for the manufacture of pails, dishes and other hollow ware, paper parchment, cotton wool for hospital dressings, cotton yarn and cloth, silk yarn and fabrics, cigar boxes, medals, cornices, panels and other architectural details, picture frames, car wheels, steam pipes, water pipes, telegraph poles, electric conduits, roofing material, coffins, boats, cigar holders, carpets, mattresses, lead pencils, artificial straw, shoe heels, vases and ornaments, furniture, horseshoes, spools and bobbins, tool handles, buttons, cycle bar handles, fruit cans, hats, pinions

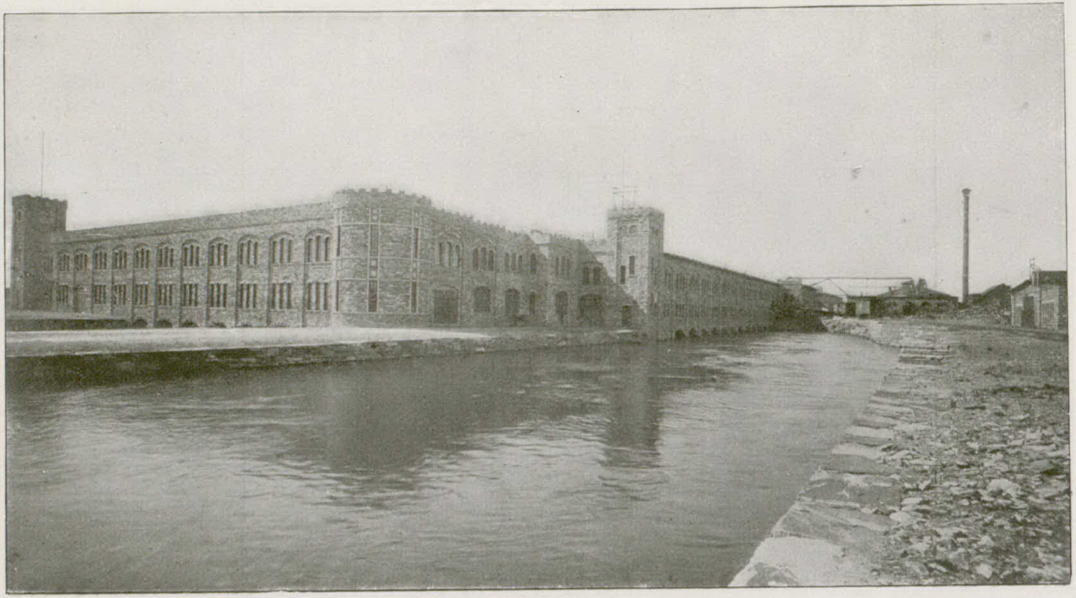
LAURENTIDE PULP MILLS

for machinery, pulleys, letters for signs, substitutes for building stones, and for boards, piano cases, tiles, paving bricks, fibre chamois, etc. It has also been used for encasing broken arms and legs.

The quality of Canadian pulp has been put to the severest tests and so excellent has it been found that the United States have found it profitable to import from Canada some $3,000,000 worth of pulp during 1902. On the markets of Great Britain where there is the greatest competition with the Scandinavian wood stores Canada was placed, during the past year, over $500,000 of pulp and pulpwood. As an example of the supply it is estimated that about thirty per cent. of Canada consists of woodland and forest, or about 1,400,000 square miles. About one half of this is spruce and balsam or about 450,000,000 acres of ground producing pulp, there is about ten tons to the acre, therefore there would be in Canada over 4,500,000,000 tons of pulp at present in sight and any quantity in the country which has not been explored. From this it will be seen at once that Canada has for export an enormous supply of the finest pulpwood and manufactured wood pulp. Great Britain and the United States consume yearly 900,000 tons of pulp, so that Canada could supply these two large countries for 5,000 years. In that time the spruce forest areas which are reproductive would have grown over again several times so that no demand however large can deplete the supply.

SHIPPING TO JAPAN.

This paper mill at Sault Ste. Marie ships 500 tons of pulp per month to Japan, sending one-fifth of its make to that country. The massive building, a photograph of which is given, is but a beginning. The present buildings are used for the manufacture of mechanical pulp. A second building has been erected, having the same capacity as the first, viz : 100 tons dry weight of mechanical pulp daily. A third and fourth pulp mill, each of 50 tons daily capacity have been built for the manufacture of sulphite and of soda pulp.



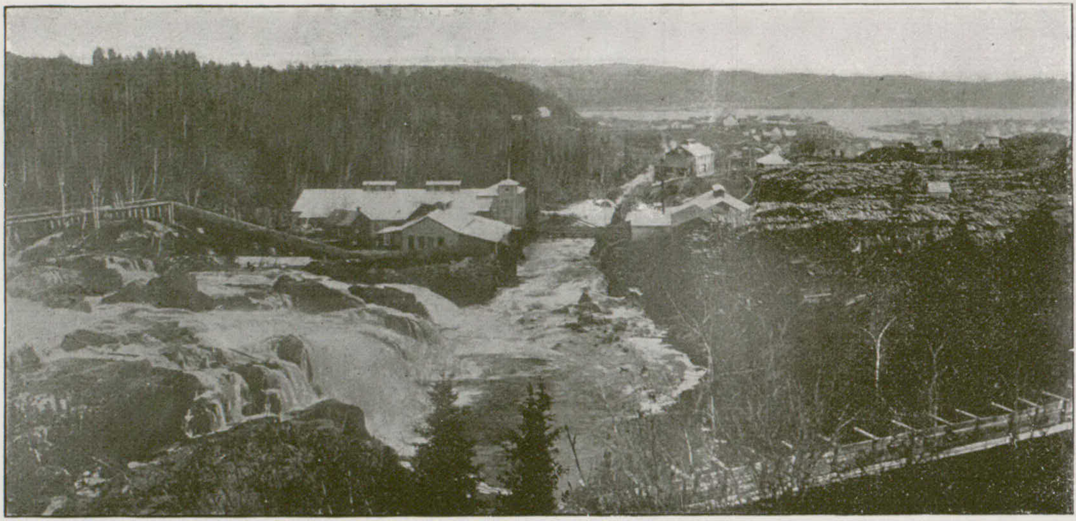
SAULT ST. MARIE PULP MILLS

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are the four great pulp-producing provinces of the Dominion, and to-day several large paper mills are in operation. Immense capital has been invested in this industry. The Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company are the leading manufacturers in Quebec. The establishment at Grand Mere ships about 50,000 tons per year. Quebec spruce, of which it is estimated there is 200,000,000 acres, is black in variety and considered to be by far the most valuable for fine paper.

A list of the pulp and fibre mills in Canada and the class of pulp they manufacture is here given.

PULP AND FIBRE MILLS IN CANADA.

MILL OR COMPANY	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	KIND.
Toronto Paper Mill	Cornwall Ont	Sulphite fibre.
Frankfort " "	Frankfort "	Dry pulp.
Gore " "	Dundas "	Chemical fibre.
Georgetown Paper Mill	Georgetown "	Basswood pulp.
Riordan Mill	Hawkesbury "	Sulphite fibre.
Riordan "	Merriton "	Sulphite fibre and pulp.
Sault Ste. Marie Mill	Sault Ste. Marie. "	Wood pulp, dry.
Glen Miller "	Glen Miller "	Pulp.
Thorold "	Thorold "	Mechanical pulp, dry.
Sturgeon Falls "	Sturgeon Falls "	Dry pulp.
Chicoutimi Pulp "	49 Rue Desjardins, Quebec. Que.	Wet pulp.
Royal Paper "	763 Craig St. Montreal	Soda pulp.
Canada Paper Co	Montreal Que.	Dry pulp, Chem'l fibre.
Laurentide Pulp Co	Grand-Mere "	Pulp fibre.
E. B. Eddy Co. Paper Mill	Hull "	Sulphite fibre, pulp.
Chatham Pulp "	Lachute "	Pulp.
Lachute "	" "	Dry pulp.
Lake Megantic "	Lake Megantic "	Ground pulp.
Dominion Paper "	134 MGill St. Montreal	Chemical fibre, pulp.
Old Lake Road "	Old Lake Road Que.	Wood pulp.
Joseph Ford "	Portneuf "	Pulp.
Jacques Cartier Pulp Co	Canada Life Building, Montreal Que.	Ground pulp.
J. C. Wilson & Co.	700 Craig St. Montreal	Pulp.
St. Raymond Co	Montreal Que.	Dry pulp.
Société Industrielle du Comte de Maskinongé	St. Ursule "	Ground pulp.
British Columbia Mills	Alberni B.C.	Pulp.
Dominion Pulp Co	Chatham N.B.	Pulp.
Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co	Chatham "	Sulphite fibre.
St. John Sulphite Fibre Co.	St John "	Sulphite fibre.
Cushing Sulphite Fibre Co	St. John "	Sulphite fibre.
St. Croix Paper Co.	Ellershouse N.S.	Pulp.
Nova Scotia Wood Pulp Co	Mill Village "	Mechanical fibre.
Acadie Pulp Mill Co	Halifax "	Dry pulp.
Sheet Harbour Pulp Mills	Sheet Harbour "	Sulphite fibre.
Sissiboo Falls Paper Co.	Weymouth "	Wood pulp.



CHICOUTIMI PULP MILLS

LUMBER.

The manufacture of lumber is another industry in which Canada excells. The vast forests of British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick enables Canada to turn out in proportion to population a greater quantity and a greater variety of lumber and manufactured wooden materials than any country on the face of the globe. The development of Canada's resources in the earlier years of the country was very slow owing to the lack of capital. The consequence was that while excessive production went on in the United States and other countries, their forests have been depleted, and to-day Canada has both the industries manufacturing lumber of all classes and the resources from which to draw the supply as well. The result is that now the outside countries, including those in Europe and the United States, have to look to Canada for their supply. The soil of the country being variable and the climate differing according to the class of country, all classes of wood are produced. Pine is grown in large quantities in Ontario and Quebec. This is the best class of lumber for building purposes, and large quantities are exported each year. The character of the forests of British Columbia, from which the principal exhibit at Osaka is drawn, are somewhat different and more valuable in species than in the other provinces.

The trees which grow much larger are peculiar to the Pacific coast. These are Douglas fir, the giant *Arbor vitae*, Menzies or Slitia spruce, Yellow cypress and the Western hemlock, all of which attain great size. Although much timber was cut and wantonly wasted some years ago there is still a supply of at least a million and a half acres. The lumber and timbers produced in British Columbia are used for all purposes. The trees growing clean to a great height makes them very suitable for spars and timbers used in ship building. Then there is also timber used for piles, planks, boards, laths, palings, joists and scantling, staves and headings, household furniture, doors, sashes, blinds and all classes of finished and unfinished materials useful for the manufacture of all furniture.

The list of principal commercial woods of Canada are about as follows : —

Basswood is used for a great variety of purposes. It is white in color, very light and soft and easily worked, but, though tough it is not strong. It warps very little, not at all if well seasoned, and is on that account much used for sounding boards in pianos and for organ stock. It enters largely into the manufacture of cheap furniture, the light parts of farming implements, carriage panels and bodies, boxes and coffins, where a light easily worked wood is needed. Cut as veneer, it is used for fruit baskets and boxes, and for a variety of similar purposes, and as "three-ply" for boxes and chair seats. It is the principal wood used in the manufacture of "wooden ware" and, turning easily, it is made into bowls, toys, etc.

MAPLE.

Maple is common on Vancouver Island and along the coast in the southern part of British Columbia. It is the most valuable of the deciduous trees of the west coast. Though not as hard or as strong as the hard maple of the east, the wood is much better than that of the eastern soft maple. Much of it is "curly," which adds greatly to its value as cabinet-making material. It is used in the manufacture of furniture, mantels and handles, and for interior finishing.

HARD MAPLE.

Bird's eye and curly maple are greatly valued by the cabinetmaker. Hard maple is used in the making of furniture and in cabinet work of all kinds, as flooring and for interior finishing, and in the manufacture of domestic utensils, handles, butcher's skewers, dumb bells and Indian clubs, shoe lasts and pegs, saddle trees, mangle rollers, and in many industries in which a hard, tough wood is desirable. It is also used for the keels of boats and ships, and is made into charcoal for smelting purposes.

Other woods which Canada has for export are, white ash, used for oars and in the manufacture of carriages and implements of all classes. White elm, used for tackle blocks and gunwales. It is also used in furniture and coffins. Rock elm, used for bicycle rims and all manufactures requiring tough elastic wood. Then there is hickory, birch, red and white, white and red oak and valuable in furniture manufacture, chestnut, beech, black walnut, butternut, white and red cedar. The latter is found in large quantities in British Columbia and is used principally for the manufacture of shingles. Douglas fir, for which British Columbia is noted, is chiefly valuable for structural purposes, being largely employed in shipbuilding, bridge work and the construction of wharves. It is exported as dimension timber, lumber, spars, masts and piles.

Canada each year exports large quantities of tan bark, pine deals, sleepers and railway ties, box shooks, square timber, oak, white pine, also manufactured woods, including household furniture, matches and match splints, stave bolts, etc. The value of the exports each year runs up to many millions of dollars.

MINERALS OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada, comprising the northern half of a continent and exhibiting in different parts of its extent the most varied geological conditions, naturally affords many different minerals of economic value. Some of these have long been worked to a certain extent, but in late years a greatly increased development has occurred. This is best illustrated by the fact that in 1886 the value of the minerals produced in Canada amounted to $2.23 per head of the population, while at the present time it is about $12. In other words, mining is rapidly becoming one of the principal industries of the country.

As stated in the beginning of this pamphlet, Canada produces a large variety of minerals, their distribution extending over all parts of the country.

Coal, is abundant and extensively worked on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, its occurrence facilitating oversea-trade and local traffic on both oceans. The more important mines are situated in the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. New Brunswick produces small quantities of coal for local use, and coals and lignite coals are largely developed in the Northwest Territories, east of the Rocky Mountains.

Iron, is found in important quantities in every province and probably in every district in Canada, but iron ores are being smelted only in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, and important developments in this connection are now in progress.

Gold, is worked in the Yukon District, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and in certain rivers along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains in Alberta and Athabasca, the value of the output being in the above order. In British Columbia the gold is derived both from placer deposits and from lode mining.

Silver, is to be credited almost entirely to the mines of British Columbia, where the working of argentiferous galena (or "silver-lead") ores is an important and increasing industry, but where it is also found in other associations. In Ontario, rich silver ores proper occur near the west end of Lake Superior, and from Quebec a certain amount of silver is exported in association with ores of copper.

Copper, is produced by British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, in the order named, largely in conjunction with gold and nickel, but high prices for the metal are now stimulating the development of copper ores proper.

Lead, in Canada, is again almost entirely derived from the mines of British Columbia, although deposits of galena occur also in other provinces.

Zinc, is also widely distributed and is often associated with other ores, but so far the small amounts shipped as zinc ores have been from Ontario and Quebec.

Nickel, is an important product of Canada, the only mines in operation being those of the Sudbury district in Ontario.

Manganese, in the form of its oxides, is raised in variable, but not large quantities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Platinum, occurs in connection with placer deposits of gold in British Columbia, and a considerable amount of this metal is also contained in the nickel-copper ores of Sudbury, Ont.

Arsenic, is obtained in connection with the arsenical gold ores of Ontario.

Chromite or chromic iron-ore is mined to a limited but increasing amount in Quebec.

Asbestus, in very important quantities, is also derived from Quebec.

Graphite or plumbago, is chiefly derived from the crystalline rock-series of Quebec and Ontario, but the product has not yet realized its full importance.

Gypsum, is extensively produced in and exported from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is mined also in Ontario and known to occur in other provinces and districts.

Large beds of materials suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement and building materials are also found in Canada. This cement is of first class quality and is largely exported.

Mica is derived from Quebec, Ontario and from British Columbia. Its importance is rapidly increasing in connection with its use for electrical machinery. This mineral is largely exported.

Phosphate or apatite, of remarkable purity, is produced in Quebec and Ontario, although low prices in late years have greatly reduced the output.

Salt is obtained in Ontario in quantities regulated only by the requirements of the market, while a certain output is also to be credited to New Brunswick, and salt works have in previous years been in operation in Manitoba.

The output of petroleum and natural gas has already been alluded to. Other minerals are: Felspar, fireclay, grindstones, limestone (for flux), mineral pigments, moulding sand, purites and soapstone. Structural materials and clay products, such as brick and drain piping, show an aggregate estimated value in 1901, $7,000,000, including cement, flagstones, granite, slate, terra cotta, pottery, etc., besides building materials proper, such as building stone, bricks, lime, etc.

Such is a general enumeration of the mineral products of Canada that have become the basis of industries of great magnitude. The subjoined table shows, in condensed form, the approximate amount and value of each of these products or classes of products in the calendar year 1901, together with the totals for each year from 1896 to date. In 1900 the minerals that may be classed as metallic, being utilized in that form, were valued at $42,824,698; the non-metallic minerals and structural materials at $26,582,333.

The minerals produced in Canada in 1901, the last year for which details have been published, were as follows:

Products.		1901.	
		Quantity.	Value.
Actinolite	Tons.	531	$ 3,126
Arsenic	"	695	41,676
Asbestus and asbestic	"	38,079	1,186,434
Baryta	"	653	3,842
Cement, natural	Brls.	133,328	94,415
Cement, Portland	"	297,066	535,615
Chromite	Tons.	1,759	25,444
Coal	"	6,186,286	14,671,122
Coke	"	373,625	1,264,360
Copper	Lbs.	40,951,196	6,600,104
Corundum	Tons.	435	53,115
Fire clay	"	3,979	5,920
Gold		....	24,462,222
Granite		....	155,000
Graphite	Tons.	1,440	28,880
Grindstones	"	5,701	55,690
Gypsum	"	293,799	340,148
Iron ore (exports)	"	306,199	762,284
Lead	Lbs.	50,756,440	2,199,784
Limestone for flux	Tons.	169,399	183,162
Manganese	"	440	4,820
Mica		....	160,000
Felspar	Tons.	5,226	4,710
Mineral water		....	100,000
Moulding sand	Tons.	14,620	29,240
Natural gas		....	312,359
Nickel	Lbs.	9,189,047	4,594,523
Ochres	Tons.	2,233	16,735
Peat	"	220	660
Petroleum (brls. of 35 imp. gall.)	Brls	588,528	953,415
Pig iron	Tons.	83,100	1,212,113
Potters' ware		....	200,000
Pyrites	Tons.	28,261	113,044
Salt	"	59,428	262,328
Sand and gravel (exports)	"	197,302	117,465
Sewer pipes		....	250,115
Silver (fine in ore, &c.)	Oz.	5,078,318	2,993,668
Slate		....	9,980
Terra-cotta		....	278,671
Talc	Tons.	259	842
Estimated value of mineral production not returned, which includes brick, building stone, lime, phosphate, soapstone, tiles, tripolite and zinc		....	300,000
Total	$	....	69,407,031

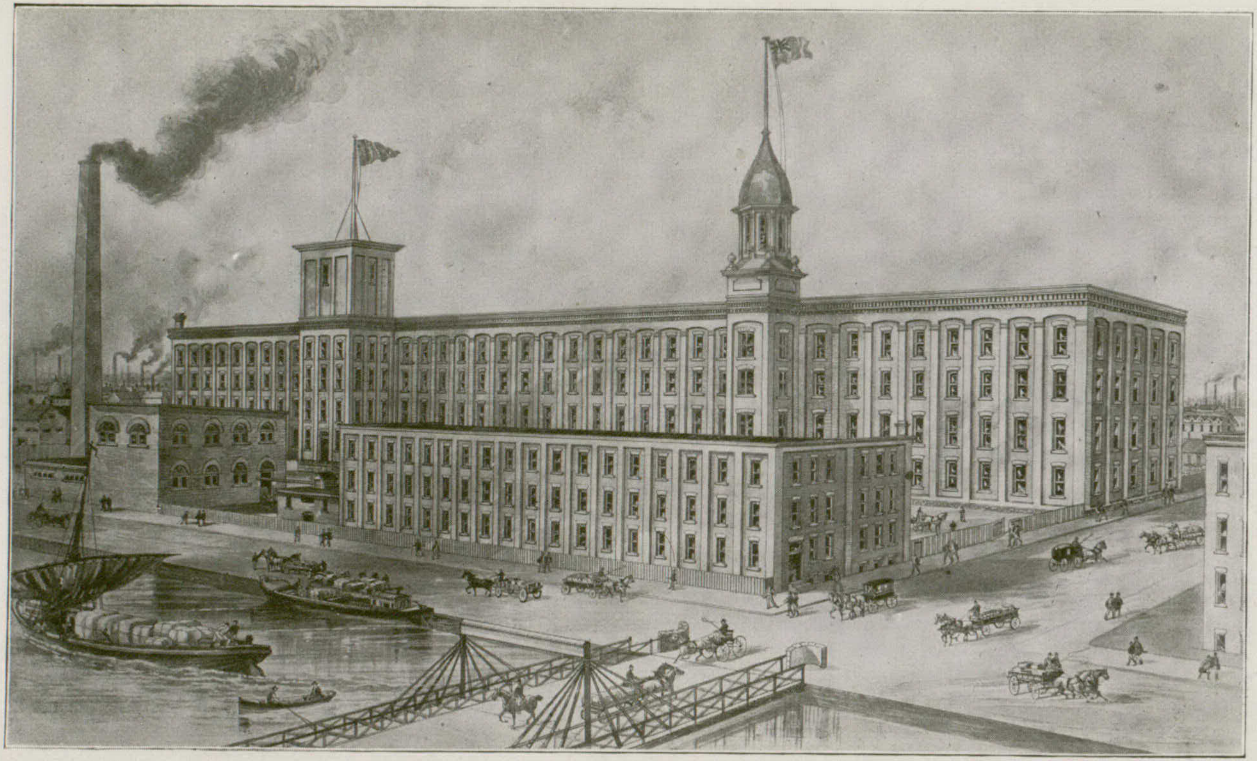
The total shows that for 1901, $64,407,031 of minerals were produced, of which a large proportion was exported. The development of the mineral production in Canada during the four years from 1896 to 1900 was as follows :

1896	$22,584,513
1897	28,661,430
1898	38,661,010
1899	49,584,027
1900	64,488,037

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Over and above the articles of Canadian produce already mentioned in this pamphlet, Canada has a number of manufactures which are every year becoming a greater factor in her export trade. Sawn lumber, wood pulp and paper have already been mentioned, but these are only a few. There are many other lines in which the manufacturers of Canada excel, such as doors, and sash furniture, matches, interior decoration for houses, sanitary wood ware, undertakers' supplies, musical instruments, wooden ware of all classes, vehicles of various descriptions to be used for business or pleasure, street railway cars, bicycles of the highest grades, bent goods, such as rims for wheels, etc.; manufactures from minerals, all classes of agricultural implements, stoves and other heating appliances, such as boilers, furnaces, machinery (electrical, steam and in fact all classes used in the manufacture of fine work) ; tin and enameled ware, leather, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, woollen goods of all classes, clothing, cotton, rubber goods of every variety, jewellery. Besides all these there are a number which might be classed as miscellaneous, such as explosives, including glycerine, dynamite, powder ; drugs and dyes of every description, rope, twine and cordage, soap and oil cake have also been largely exported within the past number of years.

All of these manufactured goods furnish a large proportion of Canada's export trade, and each year the superiority

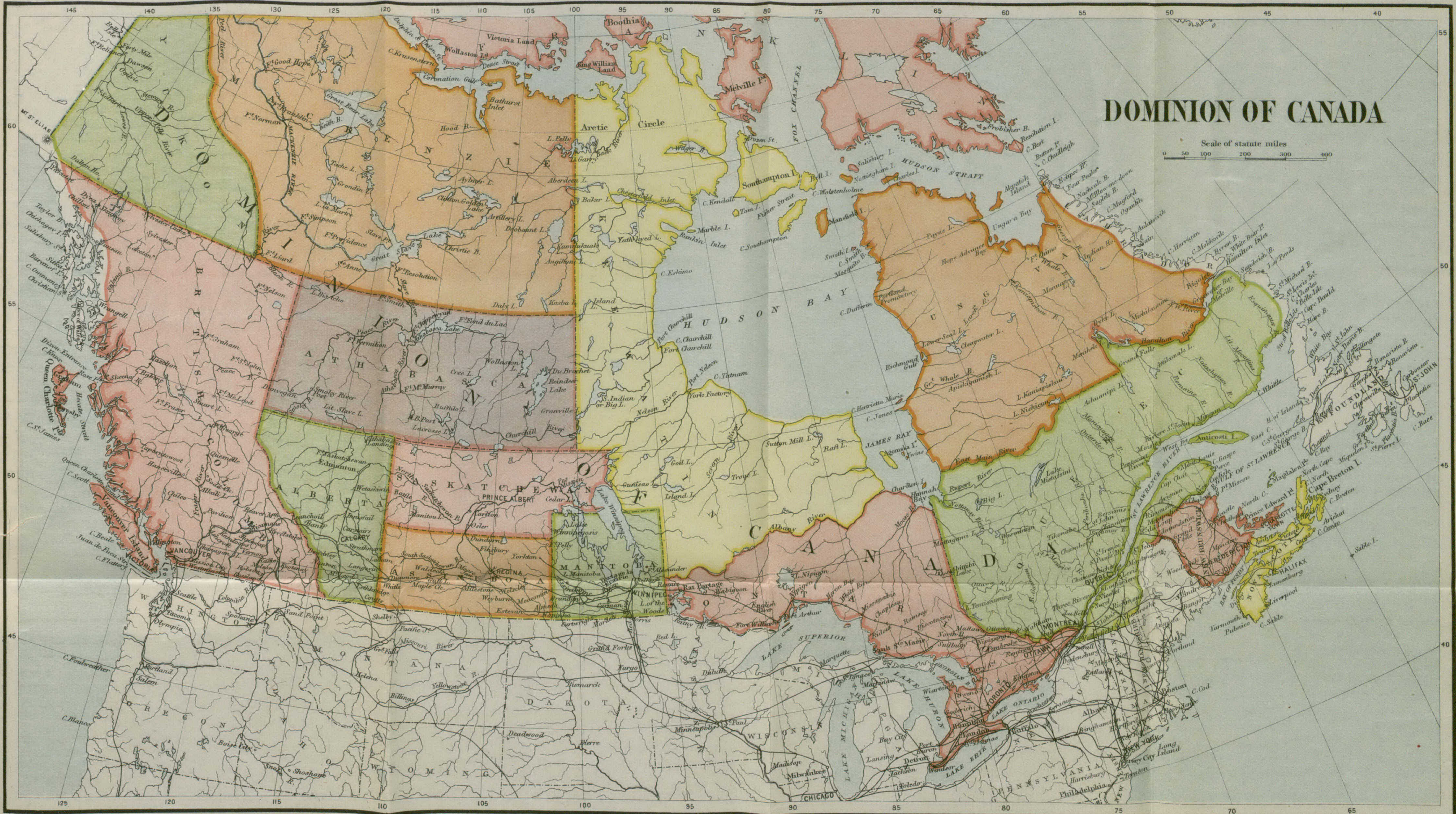


BELDING, PAUL & CO., MONTREAL

of the goods produced has increased in large proportions the value of the exports. These manufactured goods are placed on the market at a reasonable price easily within the reach of those who wish to export them for use. Agencies for many of the different classes are established in all parts of the world with the result that each year the demand increases. There is hardly any limit to be placed on the supply which can be produced, as the country abounds with raw material. Until a few years ago the Canadian manufacturer's energy was confined to the supply of his home market, but those conditions have changed, and now the manufacturers regard the world as their market and have equipped themselves to meet intelligently every demand made upon them. The result is that Japanese merchants and consumers may expect prompt and careful attention to their enquiries at the hands of the Canadian manufacturers and all other producers in the country, who are well equipped and well prepared to attend to their wants.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Canada's banking system is also sound and complete in its organization. This business is in the hands of a number of large banks, with branches in all parts of the country, and so close in touch with the conditions of the people. Bank failures are almost unknown in Canada, and the country's credit is hardly affected by violent fluctuations in other countries. The banking firms having such large interests are deeply concerned in the development of export trade, and are always ready to arrange with corresponding banks in countries where Canadian trade reaches.



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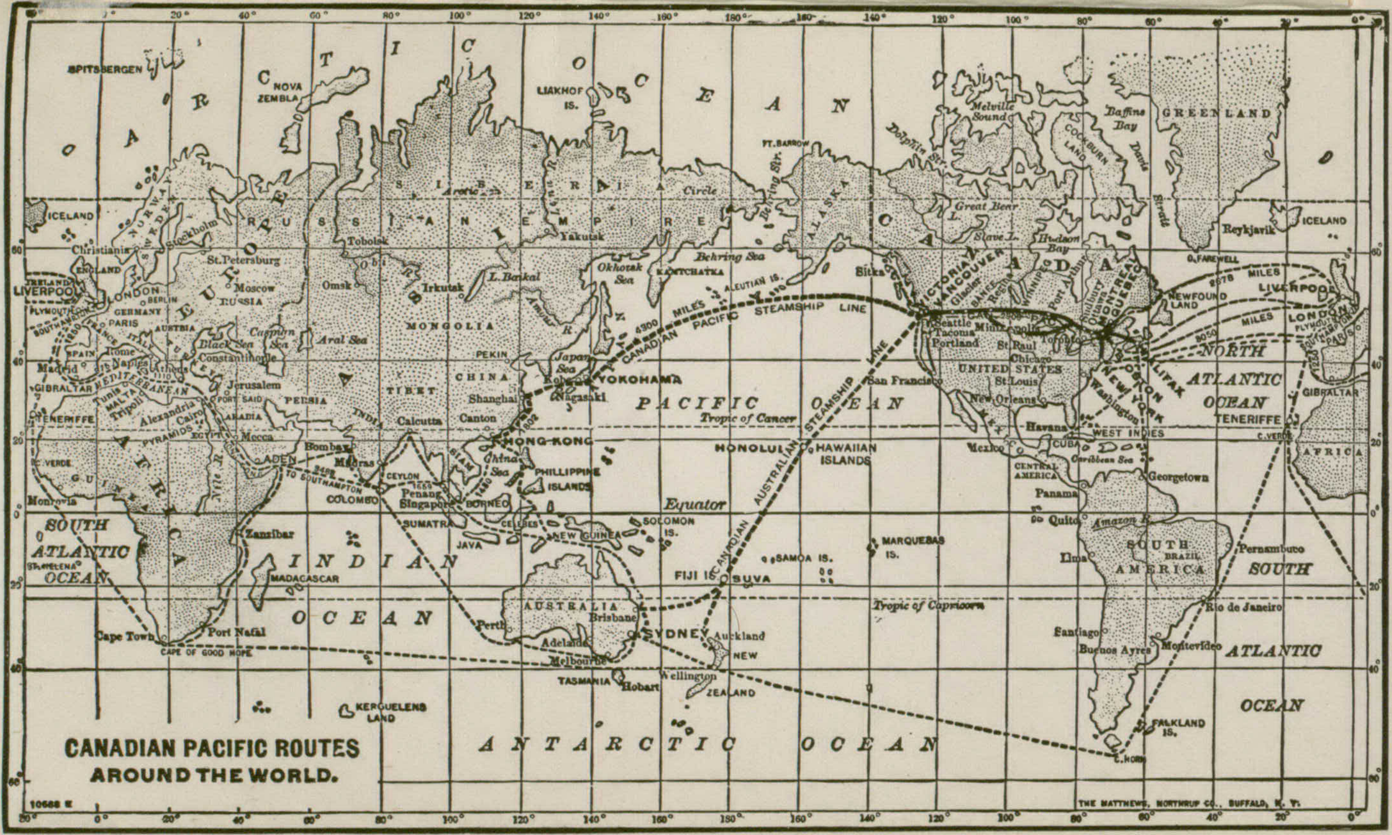

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTES AROUND THE WORLD.